

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

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## Which Path?

By Walter E. Myer

IT has become the fashion in some quarters to speak of duty as something out of date. Young people are supposed to express themselves, to seek self-development, to find ease, comfort, happiness. Now all this is well enough if viewed in the proper perspective. It is quite right that each one should try to find the way to a more abundant life. But to ignore the claims of duty is to renounce all that is great and noble and truly civilized. It is to forsake the path which alone has led to progress and general well-being.

If one forgets his obligations to others, the finest sentiments which ever inspired the acts of man will atrophy through disuse, and the individual will not have those characteristics which have ever distinguished the truly great. Not only will the individual suffer but there will be national decline. The public good could be forgotten in the good old easy days without bringing national calamity. But in these days of danger and crisis, a public-spirited citizenship is essential to national security.

There is reason enough why one should undertake to comprehend the problems of the public life in the interest of his own enlightenment. One needs a broad understanding of today's great issues in order that he may serve his own interests. But any competent person should be ashamed to stop at that, for the obligation to make a contribution to the common good rests upon every intelligent individual.

There are plenty of men and women of ability and training who are working against the common good in order to serve their own selfish ends. When too many people of ability are motivated solely by the thought of personal gain and refuse to develop the spirit of public service, the national welfare is in serious jeopardy. Anyone who, possessing a good mind, feels no impulse to use it to remedy the wrongs which cry to heaven and to lift the burdens

which rest so heavily upon many of his fellow citizens, must be woefully lacking in moral vigor.



Walter E. Myer

There is a call today for leadership which seeks to serve the common good. The young men and women who aspire to leadership should prepare to work for the public interests as effectively as the antisocial work for their selfish ends. Let the enemies of America and of the great body of Americans, the greedy interests, the criminals, the grafters and irresponsible leaders of every sort, be thwarted by an ability as great as theirs and a zeal as strong. Let the young citizens who are strong in mind bring to the public life ability and courage and enthusiasm more powerful than can be mustered by those who misuse power.

Such gifts for leadership are not possessed by all. Many there are who are lacking in competence, in courage, and in character. But the qualified youth of today must decide whether to go the way of the civic slacker or to travel the road of patriotism and public service. The nation's future depends on their choice.



CANDIDATES? He has plenty. He'll choose the one he likes best this week.

## Democratic Meeting

National Party Convention Opens in Chicago as the Delegates Get Ready to Name Candidates for November Race

CHICAGO is host today to the second of American democracy's big convention shows—the Democratic Party's national get-together. The Republican Party's presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon (see page 8), are awaiting the opening guns of the campaign while the Democrats turn to the big job of choosing their two candidates. As did the Republicans at their Chicago meeting, the Democrats are showing great confidence of victory in the elections next November.

### Keynote Speech

On the eve of the convention, Governor Paul Dever of Massachusetts was ready with a keynote speech—an address setting forth reasons why the Democrats feel the American people should continue to keep them in office. The big organ was about to boom out campaign songs in Chicago's huge convention hall, and demonstration organizers were beginning to lead the Democratic delegates into parades around the hall in crack-the-whip, follow-the-leader, snake-dance fashion. As did the Republicans, the Democrats wanted to make a big thing out of the spectacular show that each of the political parties gives only once every four years—in the sum-

mer before the regular Presidential elections.

The Democrats' gayety does not conceal their worries any more than did the Republicans' convention celebration cover up the troubles with which they had to deal. The Republicans were split, for the most part, into the two major Eisenhower and Taft camps when they began the job of making a final choice of a candidate for the Presidency. The Democrats were even more divided at opening time for their convention. They could choose from among several candidates who had done well in pre-convention campaigning. As many Democrats wanted to do, they could try to draft Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois. Or they could choose a "darkhorse," someone who had not figured prominently in pre-convention activity.

The big Democratic problem grew out of the need for finding a new face that would appeal to the voters. Franklin D. Roosevelt won the Presidency four times from 1932 through 1944. Harry Truman took over in 1945, upon Roosevelt's death, and then led the Democrats to a surprising victory in 1948. Truman said last spring that he would not run for the Presidency again. He might change his mind at the last minute,

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## Western Europe Aims for Unity

Political Federation, Modeled on U.S.A., May Be Next Step of Democracies

THE 1950's may someday have the same significance in European history that the 1780's now hold in American annals.

We remember the latter years of the 18th century as the time when the United States of America was formed. Historians of the future may recall the present decade as the period when the United States of Europe came into existence. As we revere the memories of John Jay, James Madison, and Thomas Jefferson, so, perhaps, may future generations of Europeans look upon Robert Schuman, Paul-Henri Spaak, Konrad Adenauer, and other statesmen of the present.

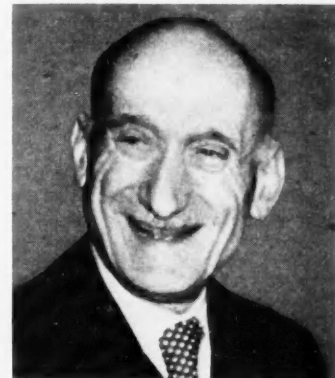
It is dangerous, of course, to attempt to peer into the future and to prophesy a European federation within the next few years. Yet there is no doubt but that Western Europe has made giant strides toward unity since World War II. These accomplishments have been so impressive that the next step may well be the establishment of a United States of Europe.

What would such a federation include? Why is it desirable? What has already been done to lay the groundwork?

Presumably a United States of Europe would be a federation of a number of nations that are now independent. There would be a common citizenship and a federal parliament elected by the people. The parliament would legislate on defense, trade, taxation, and various other matters of interest to the entire federation. In each member state there would be local lawmaking groups.

In other words, a United States of Europe would very likely closely resemble the governmental setup of the United States of America. Eu-

(Concluded on page 6)



ROBERT SCHUMAN, French statesman, authored the plan to pool coal and steel resources of six countries

## Democrats Meet

(Concluded from page 1)

but Democratic leaders generally felt he would not do so. It seemed in the days just before the convention opened that the Democrats would have to find a new candidate.

A large number of Democratic leaders have favored Illinois' Governor Stevenson. He is known as a good executive, has had experience in international as well as national affairs, is a fine orator, and is generally well-liked. Stevenson said last spring that he didn't want and wouldn't seek the Presidency. However, he altered his position gradually and, just before convention time, indicated that he would consider a draft. Drafting Stevenson was the goal toward which a good many Democrats have worked.

Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee claimed the most votes for the presidential nomination as the delegates assembled in Chicago. He first won national prominence as chairman of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee, whose hearings were a sensation on television last year. Undoubtedly helped by the impression he made on TV, Kefauver did well in primary races last spring. The senator won many followers with his easy manner, ready smile, and soft speech in the primary campaigns. However, he was opposed by a considerable number of Democratic leaders who considered him too inexperienced in national affairs. Impartial observers generally thought his chances of getting the nomination would improve if Stevenson did not get into the race.

W. Averell Harriman might make a surprising showing of strength. A millionaire who retired from banking and railroading, Harriman has been in government service most of the time since 1933. He has been ambassador to Russia and Great Britain, has served as Secretary of Commerce, as a Marshall Plan administrator, and as a foreign affairs adviser to President Truman. Now he is chief of the Mutual Security Administration for building military defenses in cooperation with our allies. Harriman has never before run for an elective office, but with the support of Mr. Truman—which he may get in the event of a convention deadlock—Harriman might be nominated.

Others in the Democratic presidential race include Vice President Alben Barkley, who was supported by delegates from his home state, Kentucky; Senators Robert Kerr of Oklahoma; Richard Russell of Georgia; Brien McMahon of Connecticut; and Hubert



DEMOCRATS MET in Philadelphia in 1948. This scene from that convention is being duplicated in Chicago as the party meets to select its new nominees.

Humphrey of Minnesota. In the opinion of most political observers none among this group has much of a chance of winning the nomination. Their chances will increase if Stevenson keeps out of the race, or if a deadlock among convention delegates leads them to search for a compromise candidate. It is quite likely that one of the group may be nominated for the vice-presidency. Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, also was mentioned in pre-convention talk as a vice-presidential possibility. Doubtless other names will be put forth as the convention progresses.

Writing the platform presents less difficulty for the Democrats than does choosing a candidate. However, not all is clear sailing. Delegates to the convention differ on the emphasis to be given to several points.

### A Disputed Plank

The civil rights plank was one on which agreement was not reached before the convention opened. In 1948, the Democratic platform declared that "racial and religious minorities must have the right to live, the right to work, the right to vote, the full and equal protection of the laws." The 1948 platform then called upon Congress to pass legislation guaranteeing fair employment practices and equal political opportunities to all Americans, regardless of creed or color.

In 1948 this plank led a group of delegates, mostly from southern states, to withdraw from the convention. The southerners were against federal laws to regulate the treatment

of minority groups and wanted such matters left to decision by the individual states. The protesting group, called Dixiecrats, ran Governor J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for the Presidency.

This year, the Democrats are pretty well agreed that a party split would lead to almost certain defeat. Party leaders are making strong efforts to get full cooperation from the southern civil-rights-plan opponents. It is expected that the platform will carry a declaration for civil rights. President Truman probably will see to that. However, the plank on civil rights may be less specific than in 1948.

Foreign policy declarations are expected to endorse the Truman program for international cooperation in building world defenses against communism. The 1948 platform declared that "the United States has become the principal protector of the free world" and "it is imperative that we maintain our military strength until world peace with justice is secure."

There will, however, be some trouble as the party's attitudes on foreign policies toward Asia are formulated. The Administration's Asian policy has long been under attack by Republicans, and criticism of Mr. Truman has increased since the war began in Korea. The platform writers are almost certain to try to refute such criticism in a general statement on the need for combatting communism in Korea and elsewhere.

The 1948 platform advocated repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act which established methods for dealing with

labor difficulties. The 1948 platform also urged higher minimum wage rates, extension of the social security program, federal aid to education, a national health-care program, and a permanent system of price supports for agricultural products. If President Truman has his way, similar recommendations are likely to appear in this year's platform. All the proposals—generally known as Mr. Truman's Fair Deal program—are highly controversial, however. There may be an effort to modify the platform recommendations this year.

### Next, the Campaign

Once the platform is written and the presidential and vice-presidential candidates are named, the two parties will get down to hard campaigning. In many ways the campaign may be the bitterest and hardest-fought in many years. The Republicans are determined to do everything they can this time to get a President into the White House. The Democrats are equally determined to retain the executive mansion, which has been a Democratic residence for 20 years.

However the platform may be worded, Democratic campaigners—led by President Truman—are sure to emphasize the Fair Deal Program. Top leaders of the party are convinced that a recital of farm and labor benefits extended since 1933—plus the promise of more—is sure to draw millions of voters. Republican campaigners undoubtedly will attack the Fair Deal program as socialistic and out of line with the American philosophy of free enterprise.

Corruption in government is bound to be a big campaign issue. The Republicans are sure to hit hard at the Truman Administration on this point. The Republicans can list officials dismissed in the past year as evidence of bad management in government. The Democrats may argue that they have "cleaned house," and that, anyway, the degree of corruption in their administration was very small. The Democrats may point out, too, that Teapot Dome, one of the big scandals in our political history, broke during the administration of a Republican President, Warren Harding.

Foreign policy will be another big campaign issue; and the question of use of American land troops in Europe will be debated. High taxes and what can be done about them provide an issue that will be argued back and forth throughout the campaign.

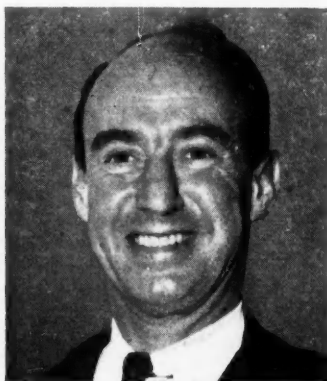
Late summer and early fall will indeed be a busy time for Democratic and Republican candidates and their supporters. The people will settle the contest in November.



Estes Kefauver



Richard Russell



Adlai Stevenson



Averell Harriman

ONE OF THESE FOUR MEN MAY BE CHOSEN AS THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

# Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

**"The Frenchman's Lot Is Not an Easy One!"** by George W. Herald, United Nations World.

Are the present doubts about France justified? Is she lagging because of a lack of spirit or because of factors beyond her control?

Most Frenchmen deny that the French haven't the proper fighting spirit. "Two million Frenchmen died in World War I," they say. "In 1940, we lost over 100,000 men and another 400,000 later perished in the Resistance. The war in Indochina has cost us tens of thousands of men in the past five years. Is that a record of a nation of cowards?"

French military spokesmen point with pride to the modern weapons France has produced since the war. Among them are a bazooka effective over 300 yards, an antitank rifle grenade that can be fired at a 20-degree angle, and a 75 mm. recoilless gun that weighs only 150 pounds. In the air, the FE 2410 Grogard jet fighter-bomber and the MD 450 have attained sonic speed, and the new Mystere MD 452 is said to outclass even the Soviet MIG 15.

Last year alone, the Indochinese war cost \$1.3 billion, more than one third of the total French budget. The struggle in Indochina is that of the whole western world, say the French.

The French responded magnificently to the two-billion dollar shot in the arm she received through the Marshall Plan. France was well on her way to complete recovery in 1950, and then came the Korean war. The U. S. suddenly started building up huge stores of vital materials and sent prices skyrocketing on the world market. The new situation required bigger efforts in Indochina. Inflation appeared as a logical consequence.

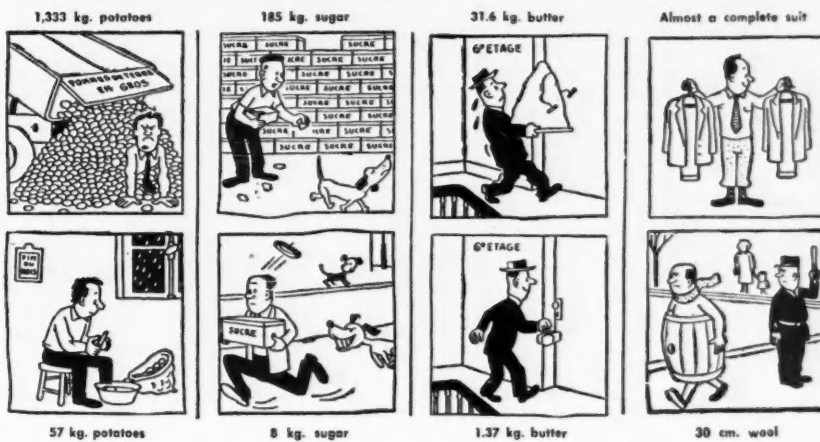
Critics say that the French must bring to power a government that can really govern. Yet no matter how strong the government that runs France, it can tackle these problems only if it can count on the sympathetic understanding of its Allies.

There is really no reason to despair

## WITH 1,000 FRANCS THE FRENCHMAN COULD BUY

in 1938

in 1952



INFLATION BOTHER YOU? Pity the Frenchman. His money has little of the buying power it had 14 years ago.

of the French. Let's not underrate them. Today as yesterday, they remain the torchbearers of western civilization on the continent.

**"Youth Making Tracks,"** by Chesley R. Perry. *The Rotarian*.

Among the unofficial movements that are making their contributions to the promotion of better understanding is hostelling. Begun in Germany 40 years ago, it has spread to 25 countries.

What is hostelling? It is freedom of travel—biking, hiking, canoeing—progressing, as hostellers say, "under your own steam." It is meeting people you would otherwise never encounter and exchanging ideas and experiences with them. Young people—high school and college students, young adults, teachers, nurses, commercial and industrial workers—in fact, anyone young in spirit may engage in hostelling.

What is a hostel? A hostel is a building erected or adapted to receive from 1 to about 30 hostellers who come along about sundown tired and hungry. Each hostel has sleeping

quarters, cooking facilities, and houseparents who enjoy having young people as their paying guests. The hostellers pay a 50-cent overnight fee to the houseparents.

What do the hostellers do en route? They ride safely at a leisurely pace, singing as they go. They stop whenever there is anything of special interest. Hostelling is not intended to be a single-trip experience. Many hostellers have been making the trips for 5, 10, or 15 years. Most of them hostel at home, first. Then comes the great adventure of a hostelling trip overseas—in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and other countries.

Why support youth hostels? Hostelling is a desirable activity for young people. It helps to develop better citizens and to integrate the nation. Internationally it fosters understanding and goodwill.

**"Is U. S. Too Fast—or Too Slow?"** by Vera Micheles Dean. *Foreign Policy Bulletin*.

The United States is again at one of the critical crossroads in world affairs where every decision we make, or fail to make, is closely watched by both friends and enemies for an indication of the American people's real state of mind. According to some Europeans, the United States is going too fast. According to spokesmen for Asian, Arabian and Latin American countries, the U. S. is too slow.

The United States has urged the Western European nations to integrate their economies as rapidly as possible by reducing or abolishing tariffs. Our allies complain, though, that while we want them to move fast toward a free economy, we are slow to follow our advice. They are concerned about measures which limit exports to the U. S. Our restrictions on dairy products, for example, have already affected France, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada and Denmark.

The Western European nations say that we are using undue haste in fostering the independence aspirations of colonial peoples. The French, in particular, hold the U. S. largely responsible for the present state of unrest in the Middle East and in North Africa. They contend that in these regions the Americans have rashly encouraged nationalist move-

ments, thereby endangering the economic and strategic interests of the west. Asian and Arabian leaders, for their part, express disappointment that the United States, once the spearhead of the anti-colonial movement, has suffered what they regard as a case of arrested anti-colonialism.

It would be unfair of our friends, whether in Europe or in colonial areas, to expect the U. S. to produce a foreign policy consistently pleasing to everybody. But the U. S., to a greater extent than other powers, invokes moral principles as the basis of foreign policy decisions. Today our various friends are urging us to reconcile practice and principle.

**"The Teacher and the Community,"** by Joy Elmer Morgan. Editorial from *NEA Journal*.

"If I could begin my professional career over," remarked a teacher with a long record of service, "I would give more time to the community. I did not do my share in civic and church activities. I did not spend enough time being friendly and neighborly. Thus I missed many rich experiences which would have made me a better teacher."

Perhaps many teachers fail in this way because they are not trained for community responsibility. In Switzerland, each teacher is required to be able to lead community singing and to play either the piano or violin. The implications are far-reaching.

How can the teacher develop a feeling for community forces if he does not actually participate in a wide variety of civic activities and responsibilities? If the teacher himself does not have a sense of community, how can he develop such a sense in young people?

The health and survival of civilization depend on the small community where the sense of values is developed. Many citizens of small communities know this and they pray for teachers who will take the lead. As it faces the responsibility for community building, the teaching profession may well stress two points: that teachers be trained for community leadership as part of their basic preparation; that the teacher load be so reduced as to leave teachers a margin of time and strength for civic undertakings.



YOUNG AMERICANS with the wanderlust are traveling in many parts of the globe this summer as part of the American Youth Hostel program

# The Story of the Week

## Work of the 82nd

Although it has been two weeks since the 82nd Congress adjourned, its work during the second session will influence the coming presidential campaign. Because the Congress was under Democratic leadership, its record will be important to that party in seeking support for the November elections.

Despite the fact that Democrats had a majority in the Congress, the lawmakers refused to carry out President Truman's wishes on several occasions. They shaved \$8 billion from the \$89 billion the Chief Executive had asked for the federal budget. Some of the President's powers in handling economic problems were reduced. In refusing to approve U. S. cooperation with Canada on the St. Lawrence Seaway, the lawmakers also rejected a Truman-supported plan.

Still another rebuff came to the President after the Supreme Court ruled that seizure of the steel mills was not within the President's power. Congress then refused Mr. Truman's request that he be authorized to take over strike-bound plants. More recently, the lawmakers passed the McCarran-Walter immigration bill over the Chief Executive's veto.

On the whole, many people believe, this session of Congress will be remembered best for what it did in the field of foreign affairs. Here, the lawmakers appropriated \$6.5 billion

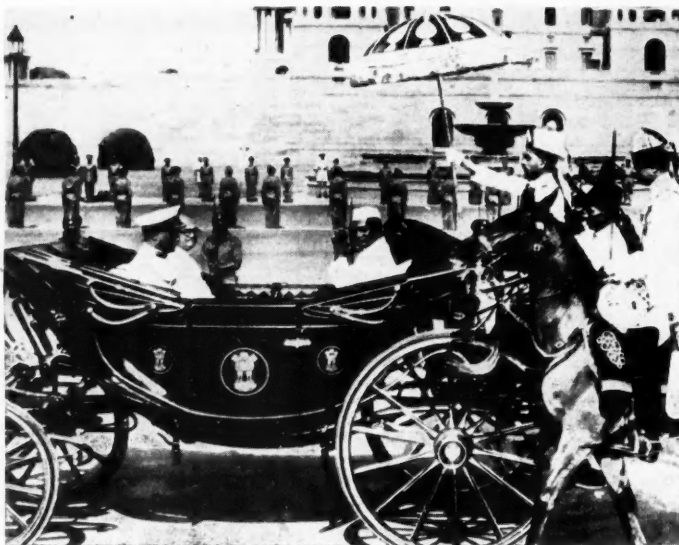


JOSEF STALIN, Russia's leader. Radio Free Europe reports his health is failing and he has been told to rest.

for foreign aid and for the Mutual Security Program to help our allies; restored peacetime relations with Japan and West Germany by ratifying peace agreements with the two countries; strengthened the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and approved defense treaties with the Philippines, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

On the home front, Congress increased pension benefits for people under social security and railroad unemployment insurance plans. A new GI Bill of Rights will give Korean veterans benefits similar to those which vets of World War II received. Congress also increased the pay of our armed forces.

A constitution for Puerto Rico which will give the dependency increased self-government received the lawmakers' OK. On the often-raised question of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, however, Congress decided to postpone action.



INDIA'S PRESIDENT, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, seated in carriage at right, wants his country to adopt one official language. More than 200 are now spoken in India—14 are recognized as major tongues by India's constitution.

## Stalin Sick?

Joseph Stalin, Russian dictator, is 72. Almost every week a news story appears that he is sick, dead, or dying. Most of the stories are based on rumor for the communist leader's health is a closely guarded secret of the Kremlin. Latest news story is from Radio Free Europe, a privately financed American station broadcasting to countries behind the Iron Curtain.

The Radio Free Europe announcement said Generalissimo Stalin has been advised by his doctors to retire from all his posts in view of his rapidly failing health. Also, the station said, the possibility of his retirement has stirred bitter strife in Russia for the choice of his successor.

If the story is true, the world is vitally interested. With Stalin out of power what will Russia's policy be? Who will boss the Kremlin? Will the cold war turn into a hot one? Will there be a chance for harmony between east and west? Will the world continue in the path it has followed for the past few years? Will there be a revolution in Russia or in some of the satellite countries? What will happen to the war in Korea? No one this side of the Iron Curtain knows, but the western world is watching for more clues to the physical condition of the aging communist leader.

## News Censorship

The heavy hand of censors throughout the world still controls much of the news we get these days. This is the conclusion reached in a survey recently completed by the Associated Press, a big news-gathering organization. In the past six months, reports the survey, censorship over foreign correspondents and local newspapers has remained firm wherever it has been practiced.

In Soviet countries reporters are heavily restricted. Moscow's few foreign correspondents, for instance, cannot report arrests of Soviet officials or citizens until Russian papers carry the stories. Neither can they report on train, ship, or air accidents;

living costs; crowded housing conditions; or details of the personal lives of Russian leaders.

Freedom of reporting, says the survey, has suffered some serious blows in the past six months. Last April's revolution in Venezuela caused the collapse of the nation's biggest paper. And during the recent election campaign in Panama two newsmen were sent to jail.

In Western Europe the picture is much brighter. Here there is little censorship. In France, however, the government-owned telegraph and telephone lines have the right to censor the news. Spain and Portugal hold reporters responsible for what they write. Trouble comes if their stories displease the censors.

Censorship exists in varying degrees in several Asian countries. India and Pakistan will not allow local papers to report news which might stir up violence between the Hindus and Moslems. Egypt clamped on a tight censorship of foreign correspondents during the riots last January. Israel's censorship applies chiefly to matters of military security.

In a few countries the governments have given reporters more freedom in covering the news during the past six months. Bermuda, Chile, and Trinidad have all eased the curbs on local newspapers.

## India's Language Troubles

Although American legislators argue long and hard over many an issue, they are spared one which has become so controversial in India that numerous bitter clashes have occurred. The issue is: What language should be the nation's official one—the language used in all legal and government business?

In India it is a real problem because there are more than 200 languages spoken—14 of these recognized as major languages by the Indian constitution. English served as the official language when the country was controlled by Britain, but the new nation preferred to have a tongue native to its people. So shortly after independence, the Congress Party government chose Hindi, the native tongue of about one quarter of the Indians, to replace English as the official language.

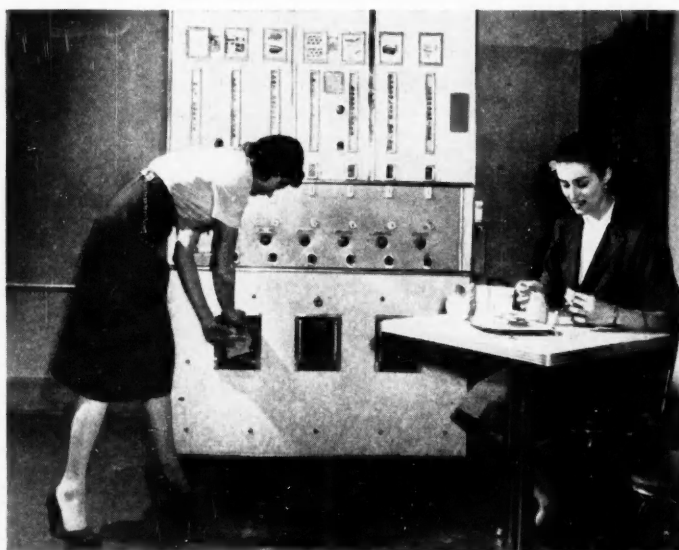
But month by month, opposition has arisen, chiefly from the southern Indians. Many of them prefer Hindustani, a more generally used mixture of Hindi and another language. The communists in parliament have also been strongly opposed to the use of Hindi.

Latest flare-up came recently when a cabinet minister began a major speech to parliament in Hindi. Six southern members of parliament stalked out of the chamber in protest, although the minister promised to repeat the speech in English.

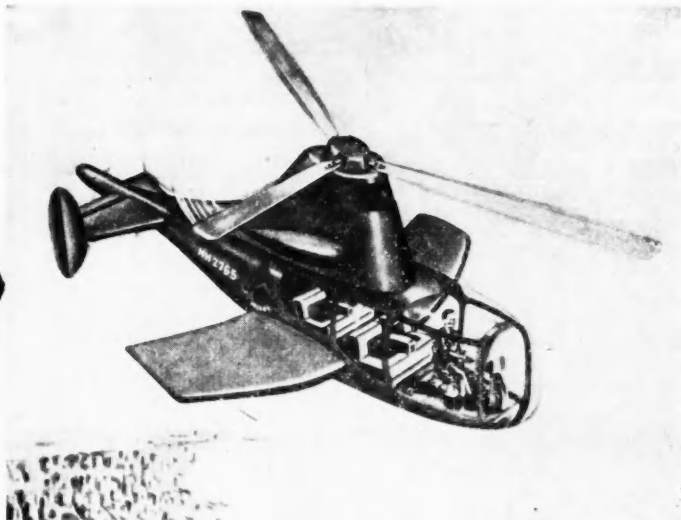
The government feels certain it will win out over its opposition in this matter and that, in time, Hindi will be accepted by most of the people. Until then more controversy is expected.

## Exit Ana

What's to become of Ana Pauker? Not many people west of the Iron Curtain really care what happens to the ruthless, one-time No. 2 Romanian communist who has fallen out of favor



GETTING LUNCH is easy when you use this machine. It serves sandwiches, coffee, pie, milk, and other foods. About all you have to do for yourself is eat.



**TAXI, MISTER?** An aircraft engine company is planning to manufacture high-speed helicopters to taxi airline passengers between airports and cities. This craft would carry five persons and could reach a speed of 190 miles per hour.

with the party's high command and is now being stripped of all her offices and powers. But we are interested in changes of leadership in Russian dominated Romania.

So great was Ana Pauker's power once that it was said she was among the few persons in any Soviet satellite country who could telephone directly to Josef Stalin. Now she has been removed from her post as Romanian foreign minister and was dropped from the Romanian Communist Party's Politburo.

The west wonders whether her downfall means that Romania will slip more under the control of Russia than it already has. Or is this change merely part of an intra-party struggle that has no meaning for people in non-communist countries?

Ana's case is one of several in which high communist officials have recently fallen from power. Some of the officials have been put in jail. Others have disappeared, and some have died after going to Moscow for "medical treatment." Party leaders still in power must be wondering, "Who's next?"

### Seaway's Progress

As matters stand now, Canada is going to complete the St. Lawrence Seaway without the assistance of the United States government. The project, which will open up the Great Lakes region to ocean vessels on the Atlantic, has long been a dream of many Canadian and U.S. leaders.

For almost half a century high officials in both countries have hoped that the two nations would work together on the project. But Congress, whose approval was necessary, turned the idea down several times. Recently Canada made one last plea for our help. Again Congress rejected the idea, so now Canada is tackling the job by herself.

There is one way, however, in which our nation must yet give its consent to building the seaway. This concerns the first part of the project, the building of a dam and power plant at Barnhart Island, off Massena, New York. Because this involves boundary waters of both nations, Canada needs the approval of the International Joint Commission—a U.S.-

Canadian group which handles such matters.

To help Canada get this approval, our government is supporting her request to the Commission. If it okays Canada's plea, the U.S. will designate an agency—which many believe will be the state of New York—to work with a Canadian group on the power plant.

Canadian engineers hope that the Commission's approval will come soon so that they can start on the power development project next spring. About seven years will be needed to finish the whole project.

### Prefabs

There are very few communities today where factory-built homes haven't made their debut. Often called prefabricated homes, or simply "prefabs," because basic parts are made up at a factory, such houses are assembled on the site.

The speed with which they can be put up makes the prefabs popular in areas near military posts or defense factories where new families move. Only one day is needed for six men to set up a typical two-bedroom prefab after the foundation is laid. Putting in wiring, plumbing, and other

jobs which must be done on the site takes about a week or so.

There are other reasons, too, why the prefab is becoming popular. With costs of building conventional homes almost double what they were ten years ago, mass-produced prefabs cut down on labor and material costs.

And prefab purchasers find that they have a variety of sizes and prices to choose from. One company, for instance, has types ranging from a two-bedroom house which sells for around \$7,000, with lot, to a four-bedroom \$12,000 house. Prices vary according to the distance of the site from the manufacturing plant, land costs, and wages of the laborers who assemble the house.

Will prefabs be the conventional homes of the future? Many people say they won't. The standardized design, made necessary by mass production techniques, these people say, will prejudice prospective home-buyers against them. And some communities ban prefab homes. Only time can tell how widely the ready-made houses will be accepted.

### Brazilian Build-Up

Pile drivers, cranes and bull-dozers are at work in Brazil as that nation undertakes a vast industrial expansion plan. With the aid of American dollars and "know-how," our neighbors to the south are embarking on a program to build or improve railways, highways, power plants, chemical plants, steel mills and many other sections of their industrial and transportation systems.

The whole program, organized by Brazil and the United States Economic Development Commission, is designed to bolster the Brazilian economy. Besides arranging for part of the money to pay for these projects, the United States is sending to the Latin American nation experts in many different branches of industry to work with the Brazilians as consultants.

This program was undertaken even before our Secretary of State Dean Acheson made his visit to Brazil earlier this month. But Acheson undoubtedly discussed the work during his talks with Brazilian leaders. His visit was looked upon by many Brazilians as a sign the United States wishes to continue its close ties with

Brazil and desires to give further aid to their nation. Since 1942 the United States has loaned Brazil more than \$400 million.

### Changing Japan

Visitors to Japan are invariably amazed by the extent to which American tastes and customs have caught on during the past few years. U. S. military occupation has officially ended, but American influence seems to have made a permanent imprint on the Far Eastern island-nation.

For example, most Japanese women have now adopted Western clothes, although they still wear their traditional dress for special occasions. American hair-dos are to be seen everywhere, and the number of beauty shops is growing for that very reason. Western-style dress for men, common before the war, is now almost universal.

The Japanese have become fond of American swing music, cowboy songs, and tango and rumba tunes. Ballroom dancing is now widely accepted. The people of Japan have taken to square dancing. Although the Japanese movie industry is flourishing, American films are still popular.

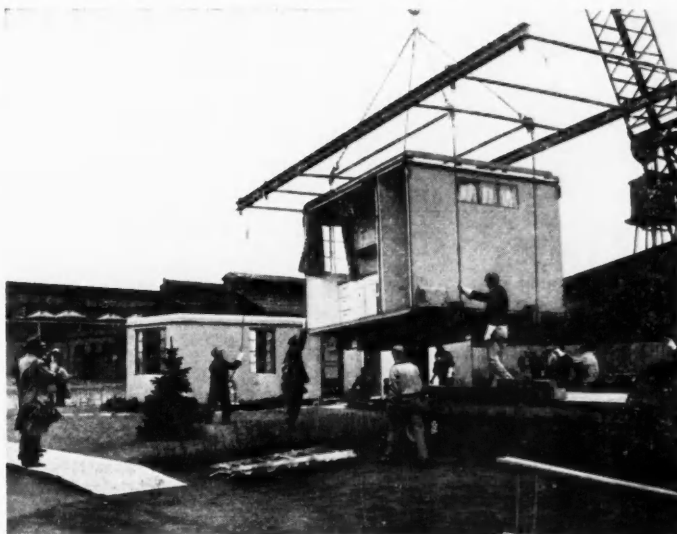


**BRAZILIAN INDUSTRY** is getting a shot in the arm with the aid of U. S. funds. Much of the money is being spent to build up hydro-electric power plants like this one near Sao Paulo.

The Japanese have become fond of many American foods, too. During the postwar years there has been a scarcity of rice in Japan. As a result, the people have been eating more bread than formerly. Japanese children carry sandwiches and milk to school just as American youngsters do.

Perhaps the most outstanding effect which American social customs have had is the way they have changed the lives of the women in Japan. Young Japanese girls now look forward to careers in which they can earn their own living. Their newly-acquired self-confidence is very noticeable to visitors who knew Japan before the war. Even in country districts, new ideas are slowly changing the position of women.

Recently, however, the Japanese have begun a revival of their own art. Book stores report that Japanese classics are selling in large quantities. Native art, music, and drama are being revived. It would appear that the country is showing its ability to accept new ideas without losing its own individuality. An American correspondent illustrated this fact when she reported that on a recent visit to Japan she was served an American fried egg—on top of a bowl of rice!



**BUILDING A HOME** in 1½ hours, as these men are doing, might become common if these newly designed prefabricated dwellings catch the public's fancy

## Western Europe

(Concluded from page 1)

rope's federal parliament would correspond to our Congress. Local law-making groups in each member country would fill the role of our state legislatures.

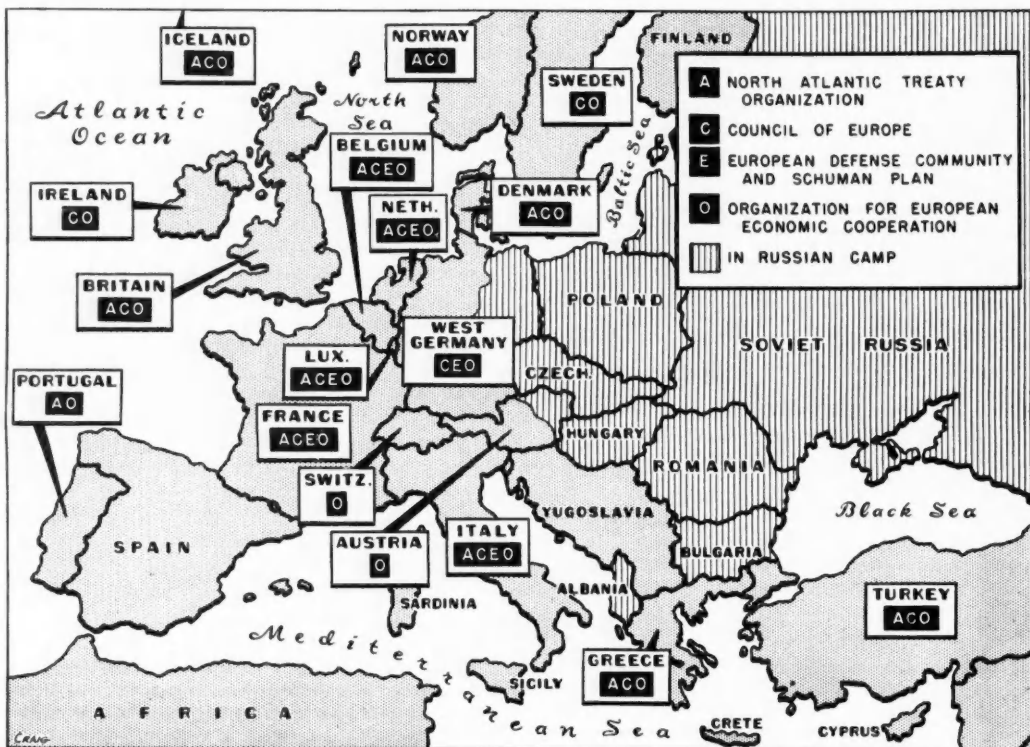
For centuries there has been talk of a united Europe, but only in recent years has substantial headway been made toward that objective. The terrible destruction of World War II and postwar developments have given impetus to the idea of a European federation.

Looking about them at the widespread war destruction, many European statesmen asked if these ruinous wars were not an unmistakable indication that the small nations of Europe could no longer exist by themselves. Many leaders became aware, too, as they tried to rebuild the economic life of their countries, that they were badly hampered by trade barriers. Then, as Russia began to move aggressively into Eastern Europe, the nations in the western part of the continent saw that military cooperation was imperative for their survival.

As a result of postwar work, great forward progress has been made. Of course, with the Iron Curtain firmly in place, all efforts toward a federation have been confined to Western Europe rather than to the entire continent. There follow brief sketches of some of the major organizations which are now laying the groundwork for a European union.

**Council of Europe.** This organization grew out of a meeting held in The Hague in May 1948. Fourteen countries are full members of the Council, which aims to bring about close organization in many fields. Members are Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Greece, Turkey, Iceland, and Western Germany. The Saar, presently linked with France, is an associate member.

Up to now, the Council of Europe has been little more than a debating group, yet in this capacity it has focused attention on some of the big issues of the day and has helped to arouse public opinion. The Council's



MANY AGREEMENTS bind the western European community. The free world hopes the ties will be useful and lasting.

accomplishments, though unspectacular, represent a forward step in the direction of a united Europe.

**Organization for European Economic Cooperation.** Under the Marshall Plan the United States supplied millions of dollars to help Europe get on its feet after World War II. To work out the best way to use the funds, the recipient countries formed the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC).

The OEEC has made careful studies in industry and agriculture and has promoted a continual exchange of views among member countries. It has drawn up many agreements to speed the flow of goods from one nation to another. OEEC's success has gone far toward selling the idea of economic cooperation to European leaders. In fact, the member nations of OEEC have agreed to draw up a blueprint for further development of the European economy, even after American aid is ended—another step toward European federation.

**Schuman Plan.** In May 1950, Robert Schuman, French Foreign Minister, proposed a merger of the coal and steel industries of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. All nations have approved the plan and have been working out final details in recent weeks.

Once it goes into effect, the Schuman Plan will wipe out trade barriers in respect to coal and steel among the six participating nations. There will be a single free-trade area for coal and steel with a population about the same as that of the United States.

The project strikes directly at a major cause of tension in Europe—the rivalry for steel and coal. That rivalry has been especially strong between France and Germany. Germany has long depended on iron ore from eastern France for its steel industry, while France has had to depend on coal from the German Ruhr for smelting its steel. If the project succeeds, it may open the way for cooperation in such fields as electric power and agriculture.

**European Defense Community.** Last May the same six countries that are linked in the Schuman Plan agreed to the creation of the European Defense Community. The nations intend to pool most of their armed forces under a single command. After the plan goes fully into effect, a member nation will have no troops outside the EDC force.

The European Defense Community is closely tied to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. All members of the EDC—except Western Germany—belong to NATO. The arrangement has been devised in order to permit Western Germany to play a part in the military defense of Western Europe without, however, joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. France objects to admitting West Germany to the group.

Before this plan can go into effect, it will have to be approved by the parliaments of the six countries concerned. The process may take some

time and will involve a good deal of controversy. However, if the army integration goes through on schedule, it will be a major step toward cooperation on the military plane.

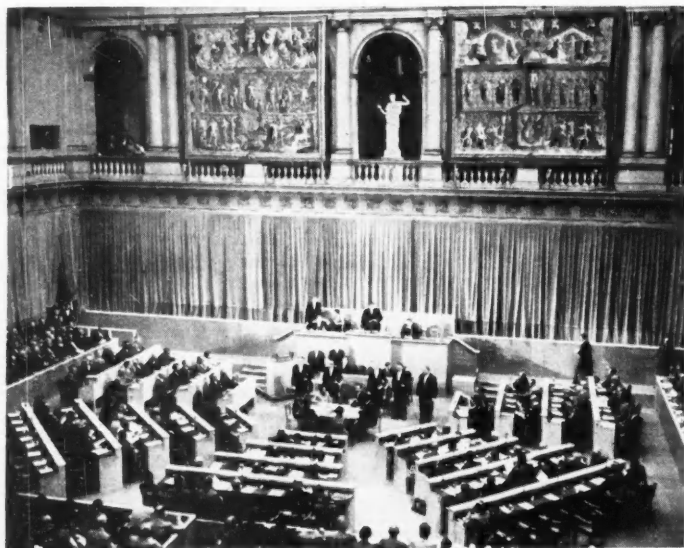
While the organization of these groups has gone far toward preparing the people psychologically for further cooperation, there are still formidable barriers to a United States of Europe. The ancient enmities of the past—between France and Germany, for example—have created fears and suspicions that are hard to eliminate.

In each nation many businesses depend in one way or another on the continuance of tariffs or other trade regulations. Some business leaders strongly oppose the elimination of trade barriers—a step necessary for European federation.

Another obstacle to European unity—some feel—is the apparent reluctance of Great Britain to join wholeheartedly in the movement toward European union. While Britain belongs to the Council of Europe and to OEEC, she has held back in other fields from closer association with continental countries.

Britain believes that her future welfare lies in continued close ties with the nations of the Commonwealth rather than with the lands of continental Europe. She argues that participation in a European federation would surely weaken her ties with Commonwealth lands, though she insists she will cooperate with a European federation.

Such are some of the obstacles which must be surmounted if a United States of Europe is to come into existence. They are sizable, to be sure, but they have been cut down enormously within the span of a few years. In fact, Professor Sidney Fay of Harvard University says in *Current History*: "During the past five years more progress toward a united Europe has been made than during the 15 preceding centuries." In view of this tremendous achievement, the age-old dream of a European federation may become an actuality.



COUNCIL OF EUROPE SESSIONS were first held in this hall at the University of Strasbourg, France. Fourteen nations belong to the council.

# Planks from the Republican Party Platform

## Preamble

We hold that government and those entrusted with government should set a high example of honesty, justice, and unselfish devotion to the public good; that they should labor to maintain tranquility at home and peace and friendship with all the nations of the earth.

We assert that during the last 20 years the Democrats in power have failed to perform these basic duties; but on the contrary they have evaded them, flouted them, and undermined the foundations of our republic so as to threaten its existence.

We charge they have arrogantly deprived our citizens of precious liberties by seizing powers never granted; that they work unceasingly to achieve their goal of national socialism; that they have fostered class strife for base political purposes; and that they have choked opportunity and hampered progress by unnecessary and crushing taxation.

We charge that there has been corruption in high places. We also charge that the Democrats have plunged us into war in Korea without the consent of citizens through their representatives in Congress and have carried on that war without will to victory.

## Foreign Policy

The supreme goal of our foreign policy will be an honorable and just peace. We dedicate ourselves to wage peace and to win it.

In Western Europe we shall use our friendly influence, without meddling or imperialistic attitudes, to end the political and economic divisions. These divisions alone prevent that vital area from being strong in its own right.

We shall encourage and aid the development of collective security forces there, as elsewhere, so as to end the Soviet power to intimidate free governments.

We shall end neglect of the Far East. We shall make it clear that we have no intention to sacrifice the East to gain time for the West.

The government of the United States, under Republican leadership, will repudiate all commitments contained in secret understandings, such as those of Yalta, which aid communist enslavements. We shall support the United Nations.

We shall always measure our foreign commitments so they can be borne without endangering the economic health or sound finances of the United States.

## National Defense

We should develop with utmost speed a force of such power as to deter sudden attack or promptly and decisively defeat it. This defense against sudden attack requires appropriate and adequate air power together with strong coordinated land and sea forces.

We shall gear military policy to foreign policy, always seeking universal limitation and control of armaments on a dependable basis.

We shall review our entire preparedness program and strip it clean of waste, inertia, and conflict between the services.

## Business and Labor

Our goal is a balanced budget, a reduced national debt, an economical administration, and a cut in taxes. We believe in combating inflation through encouraging full production of goods and food and not through a program of restrictions.

We will aid small business in every practicable way. We will end injurious taxes and price and wage controls. We will not attempt to plan and regulate every phase of small business. At the same time we will relentlessly protect our free enterprise system against monopolistic and unfair trade practices.

We favor the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act and the adoption of such amendments to it as time and experience show to be desirable, and which protect the rights of labor, management, and the public.

## Civil Rights

All American citizens are entitled to full, impartial enforcement of federal laws relating to their civil rights. We believe that it is the primary responsibility of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions, and this power, reserved to the states, is essential to the maintenance of our republic. We believe that the federal government should take supplemental action within its constitutional jurisdiction to oppose discrimination against minorities.

We will prove our good faith by:

1. Appointing qualified persons without distinction of race, religion or national origin to responsible positions in the government.
2. Instituting federal action toward the elimination of lynching.
3. Working toward the elimination of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting.
4. Starting appropriate action to end segregation in the District of Columbia.
5. Enacting federal legislation to encourage just and equitable employment practices. Federal action should not duplicate state efforts to end such practices and should not lead to the establishment of another huge bureaucracy.

## Tax Policy

We advocate the following in regard to taxes:

1. Reduction of expenditures by the elimination of waste and extravagance so that the budget will be balanced and a general tax reduction can be made.
2. Revision of tax policies to allow greater freedom to the states and cities and to minimize double taxation and other evils.
3. Thorough revision of the present hodgepodge of internal revenue laws.
4. Administration of the tax laws free from politics, favoritism, and corruption.

## Natural Resources and Undersea Oil Lands

We vigorously advocate a full and orderly program for the development and conservation of our natural resources.

We favor restoration to the states of their

rights to all lands and resources beneath navigable inland and offshore waters within their historic boundaries.

## Government Aid

We propose that aid be given to veterans, particularly disabled veterans, to obtain suitable employment by providing training and education.

For farmers our program includes loans on nonperishable products, sufficient farm credit and voluntary crop insurance. We support the extension of rural electrification and communication, with federal assistance, where facilities are not adequately available at fair rates through private enterprise.

We favor amendment of the social security system to provide coverage for persons now excluded who are justly entitled to it.

With local cooperation we shall aid slum clearance.

## Other Planks

We oppose federal rent control except in vital defense areas where there are housing shortages.

We pledge not to impose censorship or gag orders that limit the right of a free people to know what their government is doing.

We favor legislation assuring equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

We favor immediate statehood for Hawaii and Alaska and eventual statehood for Puerto Rico.

We favor self-government and national suffrage for the residents of the nation's capital.

We pledge to undertake programs to provide the Indians with adequate opportunities for education, health protection, and economic development.

We pledge to improve the civil service system so workers of ability and integrity shall receive proper recognition, with merit the sole test for promotion.

We pledge an efficient, frequent mail delivery service.

We are opposed to federal compulsory health insurance.

We believe the responsibility for sustaining the system of popular education rests on the local communities and the states—not on the federal government.

We pledge a thorough reorganization of the federal government in accordance with the principles set forth in the report of the Hoover Commission.

The Republican Party pledges to put an end to corruption, to oust the crooks and grafters, to administer tax laws fairly and impartially, and to restore honest government to the people.

## Conclusion

Upon this statement of truths and this pledge of performance the Republican Party stands confident that it expresses the hopes of the citizens of America. The party is certain that this platform points the way to a new day—a day in which, under the guidance of Divine Providence, the decent aspirations of our people for peace, solvency, and the fulfillment of our best welfare may be met.

## Study Guide

### Democratic Meeting

1. What is the purpose of a keynote speech at a nominating convention?
2. Briefly discuss one of the big problems that Democratic leaders face at their Chicago get-together.
3. What has been Governor Stevenson's response to suggestions that he run for the presidential nomination?
4. What statement has President Truman made in regard to the possibility of his being a candidate for the nomination?
5. Discuss two of the men who are actively seeking the top place on the Democratic ticket.
6. List some of the points that are likely to be included in the party's platform for this election year.
7. What was the Dixiecrat movement and why was it formed?
8. Outline briefly some of the issues that will be debated during the coming campaign.

### Discussion

1. If you were a delegate at the Democratic convention in Chicago, for which candidate would you cast your ballot? Why?
2. What planks would you like to see written into the Democratic Party's platform? Discuss.

### European Union

1. Why is it possible that future historians may compare the present years with the 1780's?
2. What would a United States of Europe presumably include?
3. What events of recent years seem to have spurred the countries of Western Europe to greater international cooperation than there has been in the past?
4. Of what value has the Council of Europe been?
5. How has the Marshall Plan helped encourage European federation?
6. Describe the Schuman Plan in brief outline.
7. What steps have been made to unite Western Europe on military matters?
8. What are some of the barriers to the formation of a United States of Europe?

### Discussion

1. On the basis of your present knowledge, do you feel that a United States of Europe—resembling the U.S.A. in structure—is likely to come into existence within the next 10 or 15 years? Explain your answer.
2. Which of the various cooperative groups now in existence do you feel has been the most successful in furthering the cause of European unity? Why?
3. What benefits might come to Europe from a union of the countries? What might be some disadvantages of a European federation?

### Miscellaneous

1. Discuss briefly two measures passed by the 82nd Congress during its second session and two which the lawmakers failed to pass in spite of pleas by President Truman.
2. Why is "language" a subject that stirs debate in the Indian parliament?
3. Why is the western world interested in Ana Pauker's fall from prominence in Romania?
4. Does it now seem likely that the St. Lawrence Seaway will be completed? Why?
5. How is the United States helping Brazil?
6. Discuss the backgrounds of the Republican presidential and vice-presidential nominees.
7. Outline briefly the major points covered by the Republican platform for 1952.

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"The United States of Europe—A Hope for Peace," by Beardsley Ruml, *Collier's*, June 21, 1952. European federation promises to restore the continent's economic health, political stability, and capacity for self-defense.



DWIGHT EISENHOWER  
GOP Presidential Nominee



RICHARD NIXON  
GOP Vice-Presidential Nominee

## Republican Standard-Bearers

DWIGHT EISENHOWER isn't in the White House as yet, but his supporters feel certain he will be the executive mansion's tenant for the four years starting next January. To be sure, Ike must yet win over his Democratic opponent, who is being chosen in Chicago this week, and the Democrats are confident that the former general will never be Chief Executive. Nevertheless, Eisenhower crossed the first big hurdle on the road to the White House when the Republicans named him as their presidential candidate earlier this month.

Now, the Republican nominee is already hard at work in mapping out his campaign strategy for the forthcoming election contest. From now until next November, when the ballots will be cast, he will urge the American voters to support him and his party at the polls in 1952. Meanwhile, the voters want to look him over and study his views on major issues before deciding which candidate—Republican or Democratic—to support at election time.

Eisenhower, who prefers "Mr." to "general," now that he is no longer on active Army duty, is making his first try for a high elective political office.

Born in Texas 61 years ago, Eisenhower spent most of his boyhood days in Abilene, Kansas. After he finished high school there, he won an appointment to the nation's Military Academy at West Point.

### Many Assignments

Eisenhower filled many Army assignments after graduating from West Point in 1915. Working as instructor at various Army camps during the closing months of World War I, he won honors for his part in teaching 6,000 men to use the tank, then a new weapon of war.

Between the two World Wars, Ike held executive jobs at several Army posts, attended some of the Army colleges for officers, and served as executive assistant in the War Department. In the late 1930's, he accompanied General Douglas Mac-

Arthur to the Philippines on a military mission.

As the United States began to mobilize shortly before the attack on Pearl Harbor, Eisenhower returned to this country and stepped into increasingly responsible posts. In the summer of 1941, he helped to direct important practice maneuvers held in Louisiana.

Less than a year later, he was made commanding General of the European Theater of Operations. He directed the invasions of North Africa, Sicily, and Italy in 1942 and 1943. Late in 1943, he was made Supreme Commander of the Expeditionary Force, the Allied force that crossed from England to invade German-held France in June 1944. During this campaign, Ike was named a five-star general, or General of the Army, the highest rank in the U. S. military forces.

After the war, Eisenhower became Army Chief of Staff, a position he held until 1948 when he was named president of Columbia University. Late in 1950, he left Columbia when President Truman asked him to take command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defense forces.



"On to November"

In this post, he won great acclaim for his ability to work with leaders of many different countries.

Asked by some groups of Republicans to run for the Presidency in 1952, Ike resigned his NATO post and flew to this country on June 1. The following day he resigned as an active military leader and began the campaign which led to the Republican nomination.

CALIFORNIA's Senator Richard Nixon will be Eisenhower's running mate during the campaign ahead. The 39-year-old vice-presidential nominee has a ready smile and makes friends easily.

Born in Yorba Linda, California, Nixon worked his way through Whittier College and Duke University Law School. Early in World War II, just as he started to practice law after his graduation, Nixon enlisted in the U. S. Navy. For about four years he served in the nation's sea forces. He held the rank of lieutenant commander when he was discharged in 1946.

The strapping, six-foot Californian got his start in politics quite by accident. He was chosen as a candidate for the U. S. House of Representatives by groups of citizens after he had answered their newspaper advertisement asking for such a candidate. Though he had had no previous political experience, Nixon won the congressional contest in 1946 against more experienced politicians.

During his early career as a congressman, the energetic Nixon won nation-wide attention for his anti-communist campaigns. He was one of the House Un-American Activities Committee's most active members during the time that group sought to hunt down communist sympathizers thought to be working for Uncle Sam.

In 1948, Nixon was re-elected to the House, and two years later he won a seat in the U. S. Senate. He was the youngest senator serving at that time. Now he is putting all of his energy into the race for the most important political post he has yet sought—that of Vice President of the nation.